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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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JUL 16 1954
WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

U.S. agreed not to oppose French terms for Indo-China truce.

Dulles said U.S. would veto Red China's admission to UN, faced no question of quitting world agency; Churchill opposed UN membership for Chinese Reds at present.

U.S., Britain agreed to press for West German sovereignty.

UN Trusteeship Council rejected Soviet-Indian move for ban on U.S. atomic tests in Pacific islands.

Castillo Armas named Guatemalan President, U.S. recognized regime.

Tunisian terrorist attacks renewed.

Danube & tributaries flooded.

United States

House rejected Pres. Eisenhower's health reinsurance plan.

Knowland led Senate effort to curb aid to France, Italy unless they ratified EDC this year.

Fed. Appeals Court ruled to void "key" count in Lattimore perjury indictment, reinstated 2 counts invalidated by lower court.

WORLD AFFAIRS

INDO-CHINA

Dulles Agrees on Truce

Smith to Return to Geneva

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles agreed in Paris July 13-14 to give at least limited support to terms on which French Premier-Forgn. Min. Pierre Mendès-France hoped to halt the Indo-Chinese fighting.[1]

In a hastily-arranged 2-day conference, Dulles, Mendès-France & British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden also decided on joint policy for a collective defense alliance that would guarantee those parts of Indo-China kept out of Communist hands.[2]

During the meeting Dulles, checking twice with Pres. Eisenhower by transatlantic phone, largely reversed his resolve to "dissociate" the U.S. from the Indo-Chinese phase of the Geneva Conf. This phase had been denounced by some American leaders as the preliminary to a "Munich" or "sell-out" in Indo-China.[3]

Dulles stuck to his decision not to return to the Geneva negotiations personally. But it was announced in Paris & Washington July 14 that U.S. State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith was being sent back to Geneva to replace U. S. Amb. - to - Czechoslovakia U. Alexis Johnson as chief of the U.S. delegation.[4]

U.S. Takes Limited Role

The U.S. reversal was reported to be at least partly due to Dulles' conviction, based on the Paris meeting, that Mendès-France would not settle for peace at any price and would not accept terms the U.S. might consider overly objectionable.[5]

Dulles, Mendès-France & Eden, disclosing the plan for Smith's mission to Geneva, declared in a joint communiqué July 14 that the decision on U.S. representation was made after: (a) Dulles explained "the limitations [the U.S.] desires to observe as not itself having a primary responsibility in the Indo-China war"; (b) Mendès-France & Eden urged, in "the interest of France & of the Associated [Indo-Chinese] States and of the peace & freedom of the area," that the U.S. "be represented at Geneva at the ministerial level."

Need for U.S. Stressed

Mendès-France, who flew to Geneva July 10, had been urging since July 8 that top-level U.S. representation was needed at Geneva as insurance against the sort of unfavorable developments opposed in the U.S. He felt that such backing might strengthen France's hand and keep the Communists from asking too high a price for a cease-fire. He also warned that a truce line would be vulnerable to Red encroachments unless the U.S. guaranteed it.

Mendès-France argued that: (a) the U.S. could avert further Red gains in Indo-China by joining in a South-east Asian defense pact (such as Dulles himself proposed)[7] which would guarantee an eventual truce line; (b) the U.S. could give such guarantee without formally recognizing Communist control of territory taken over by the Reds.

Eden indicated virtual complete concurrence in these views.[8]

Dulles was reported July 11 to have replied, before his trip to Paris, that the U.S. was awaiting concrete signs of Communist good intentions before committing itself to all-out participation in the Indo-China talks in Geneva.

Invitation Came from Mendes

Dulles, leaving Washington by plane for the Paris talks July 12, disclosed that his trip, on Mendès-France's invitation, had resulted from a Geneva meeting between Mendès-France & U.S. Amb.-to-France C. Douglas Dillon July 11. Dulles left Paris July 14, after the talks, and arrived July 15 in Washington, where he reported to Pres. Eisenhower.

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U.S. the 'Senior Partner'

The Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyril F. Garbett, told Britons July 8 that the U.S. was Britain's "senior partner," that "world supremacy which once was Britain's has now passed to the States." Anglo-U.S. tension was largely due to British resentment at this shift, the Archbishop said. He warned that Britons must accept U.S. leadership cheerfully or the results might be "disastrous to international peace."[6]

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Mendès-France & Eden (who arrived in Geneva July 12)[9] flew from Geneva to Paris for the conference July 13, returned to Geneva July 14.

(Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov returned to Geneva from Moscow July 8 and conferred privately with Mendès-France July 10 on the latter's arrival in Geneva.[10] Chinese Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai arrived in Geneva July 12 and conferred with Mendès-France July 13.[11] Eden also had separate conferences with Molotov on Chou July 13.)

Reds Step Up Delta Campaign

Communist-led Viet Minh rebels mounted repeated attacks on heavily-defended French strongholds within a 25-mile radius of Hanoi throughout the week July 9-15.

The Red attacks ranged from raids by small bands to an assault July 12 by 3,000 Viet Minh troops on French Union defense positions north of Hungyen, isolated Red River post just west of the Bamboo Canal & 25 mi. southeast of Hanoi. The Reds were reported beaten off with heavy losses after a 5-hr. battle. French B-29s had been bombing Red-infested villages north of Hungyen to protect French Union engineers trying to repair the broken road from Hungyen to the Hanoi-Haiphong highway.

Hungyen, isolated & under Red fire for months, was said to be in the center of the southern half of a Viet Minh pincers being tightened around Hanoi.[12]

Gen. Paul Ely, French commander-in-chief & Commissioner General in

1—see pp. 214G2, 205G3 2—see pp. 213F3, 214D1 3—see p. 214A1 4—see p. 205E2, F3 5—see p. 226F2 6—see Vol. XIII, p. 375B1 7—see p. 215D1 8—see p. 197G2 9—see p. 228C1 10—see p. 205E2 11—see p. 227C2 12—see map p. 226

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Indo-China, arrived in Hanoi July 7 to take personal charge of delta operations. He promised July 8 that the French would make an all-out fight for Hanoi. But he advised French & other foreign civilians to leave the city as it was likely to become a battleground. U.S. Consul Gen. Turner C. Cameron Jr. urged American civilians July 10 to leave Hanoi. British & Natl. Chinese officials gave similar warnings to their nationals. About 20,000 of Hanoi's wealthier Viet Namese residents were reported to have left for Saigon since Dienbienphu's fall.

(10,000 French Union & Viet Namese troops staged a Bastille Day parade in Hanoi July 14 to reassure the city's citizens & refugees.)

(Don Cook reported in the *N. Y. Herald Tribune* July 10 that the U. S. had told France it had lost interest in starting a training program for Viet Namese troops.)[1]

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Vs. UN Seat for Red China

U. S. State Secy. Dulles said at a press conference July 8 that he was "confident" the U. S. could keep Communist China from winning UN membership. Questioned about demands that the U.S. quit the UN if Red China were seated, Dulles replied that he foresaw no "American withdrawal from the UN or any occasion for it."[6]

Dulles said that the U. S. would use the veto to bar Communist China in the UN Security Council and would demand a ⅔ vote if the issue arose in the UN Gen. Assembly.

British Prime Min. Churchill told Commons July 12 that his Govt. opposed UN membership for Communist China at present although it believed the Reds "should represent China" in the UN eventually. He based his opposition to immediate seating on the 1951 decision of Britain's former Labor Govt. to postpone Red China's admission as long as its Govt. persisted "in behavior inconsistent with the purposes & principles" of the UN Charter.[2]

Churchill expressed these views while reporting on his recent Washington talks. He said the matter "played no notable part in our discussions," was no "immediate issue."[3]

An Indian move to win a UN Trusteeship Council seat for Red China was defeated July 7 when the council voted, 9-2 (Britain's Sir Alan Burns abstaining), to accept the credentials of Natl. China's Dr. Shih-shun Liu. India's Avtar Singh had demanded a separate vote on Liu's credentials instead of the usual vote on all members as a unit. Russia's Valentin I. Oberemko joined him in voting against Liu.[4]

(New Zealand External Affairs Min. T. Clifton Webb repeated in the House of Representatives in Auckland July 8 his proposal that Communist China be admitted to the UN but that Natl. China also remain a member.)[5]

1—see p. 89B1 2—p. 125C3 3—p. 228A1, C1 4—Vol. XII, 70M 5—p. 90D3 6—p. 227D2-G3 7—p. 215B-F3 8—p. 146G2-A3 9—pp. 214F3-215C1 10—p. 214F2, A3 11—p. 227D-F3 12—p. 162E1 13—pp. 210A2, 147A3

Controversy Continues in U. S.

U. S. Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), who had demanded U. S. withdrawal if the UN seated Red China, softened his attitude July 8 under Eisenhower Admin. pressure.[6] He proposed July 8 legislation that if Red China became a UN member, the President should tell Congress "the implications" of this & any plans he had. This proviso was adopted in a modified version of the foreign aid bill approved by the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. July 12.[7]

Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D., Ia.) said July 8 that a demand to quit the UN if Red China entered was "almost puerile in its thoughtless petulance." He said this would mean "abandonment" of the UN to Russia, "elimination" of any U. S. "influence in the councils of the only existing world organization." But Gillette too opposed a UN seat for Red China.

The House Forgn. Affairs Com. July 13 unanimously approved a resolution opposing Communist China's entry in the UN but leaving it to the Eisenhower Admin. to decide what to do if Red China became a member. Reps. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.) & Kit Clardy (R., Mich.) had demanded July 9 that the U. S. quit the UN if the Chinese Communists were seated.

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.), also opposing a UN seat for Red China, said July 9 that "we should be willing to reconsider our objections" when Communist China "tears away its curtain" and resumes free "intercourse with the Western world."

Dr. Charles W. Mayo, pres. of the American Assn. for the UN, said July 12 that the U. S. should review its position on admission of Red China "from time to time." He warned that U. S. withdrawal from the UN would leave the Communists "heir to the leadership which now belongs to this country & the whole free world."

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Nehru on 'New' Asia, U. S. Aid

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru told provincial leaders of his Congress Party in a circular letter July 7 that the only alternative to "peaceful co-existence" was war. He saw nothing "dishonorable" in India's accepting U. S. economic aid while disagreeing with U. S. policy provided there was "frank understanding of each other's position" & no "intention of affecting policies." Rejection of aid would be unfriendly or hostile, he said. He promised continued friendliness toward the U. S. even if the U. S. cut off aid.[8]

Nehru said that joint statements issued by Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai with himself & with Burmese Premier U Nu indicated a "historic change in the relationships of forces in Asia." Western statesmen increasingly recognized that they no longer could "ignore what the countries of Asia think about themselves or their neighbors," Nehru declared.[9]

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U. S. Policy Argued

U.S. House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) spoke disparagingly July 9 of "talk about 'trying once more,' 'peaceful co-existence' [recommended by Pres. Eisenhower & Churchill][10] and 'sitting down again at the conference table.'" He said that the U. S. had "learned our lesson" as a result of "too many conferences." But Martin, speaking at a convention of the Intl. Assn. of Lions Clubs in New York, lauded an earlier Eisenhower proposal of a policy which, he said, would not allow Red China "to blast its way" into the UN.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) charged in the U. S. Senate July 8 that the Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy was one of "bluster & retreat" which confused "the American people" instead of "the enemy." He said that Democratic cooperation was difficult while Democrats were "kicked around & knifed in the back by" GOP leaders.

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), indorsing Vice-Pres. Nixon's attacks on the foreign policy of the previous Democratic Admins.[11], denied July 9 what he called Democratic charges "that bi-partisan foreign policy is endangered by blunt criticism of past blunders." He indicated a desire to profit from "yesterday's failures."

Ferguson blamed the Indo-China crisis, at least in part, on a "fundamental blunder" of the Roosevelt Admin. in 1945 when it cooperated "in the re-establishment of French colonialism." Mansfield retorted that FDR actually had sought to end colonialism. Ferguson replied that Roosevelt "originally" did so but that "our Govt. allowed itself to be persuaded by the British & French" to restore France's position in Indo-China.[12]

East-West Trade

Anglo-U.S. talks on East-West trade were concluded in Washington July 7 by British Board of Trade Pres. Peter Thorneycroft & U.S. Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen. Thorneycroft reported to Commons July 12 that he & Stassen had agreed to make cuts in the list of goods that may not be sent to Soviet-bloc nations. He said this agreement plus a demand for "tighter enforcement" would be presented soon at a 14-nation meeting in Paris.[13]

Red China & Britain could exchange £40-£50 million ($112-$140 million) worth of goods each way, Tsai Chang-shu declared in London July 13 as he prepared to leave with his Red Chinese trade delegation after 16 days as guests of the Fed. of British Industries. But Britain must end "discrimination" against his country, Tsai said. Sir Harry Pilkington, president of the federation, announced

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July 9 that a dozen British businessmen would visit Peiping in November on invitation of the Red mission. (Britain's chargé in Peiping, who arrived in China a year ago, was received by Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai for the first time July 8.)[1]

Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish exec. secy. of the UN Economic Comm. for Europe, announced in Geneva July 13 that he was inviting the U.S. & all European governments to a week-long conference beginning Oct. 11 on revival of Europe's East-West trade.[2] (Soviet Deputy Forgn. Trade Min. Pavel Kumykin was reported July 9 to have submitted to the UN Economic & Social Council in Geneva a resolution requesting a world conference on developing international trade & increasing employment.)[3]

West Germany's Assn. of German Industries said in Bonn July 11 that it had asked the Govt. to negotiate a trade agreement with Red China so that goods could be imported directly from Red China instead of through East Germany & satellites. It was reported in Bonn July 13 that Shi Chih-ang, vice chairman of Red China's China Natl. Import-Export Corp., had invited West German businessmen during Geneva discussions in June to send a trade mission to Peiping. This step & other proposals to increase West German-Red Chinese trade were opposed by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.[4]

Spanish Chief of State Francisco Franco urged July 6 a complete economic boycott of Communist countries as a sure way to thwart Red aggression.[5] He predicted that Germany & Japan would win the Red markets anyway "once the channels for interchange are open." (Franco said he did "not believe in freedom of the press" because newspapers were "mercantile enterprises" and press freedom only meant freedom for a few newspaper owners.) The *N.Y. Times* reported June 19 that Spain had sold Poland 300,000 metric tons of iron ore for 178,950 metric tons of coal in recent weeks. The *Times* said Spanish sources did not consider this in conflict with Franco's opposition to Red trade because the ore technically was bought by Atlas Handel Co. of Munich, W. Germany, and Spain took no responsibility for its destination.

Communist China's Peiping radio reported July 4: Red China was trading with more than 50 nations, had trade pacts with half of them; in 1953, imports from Britain rose by ⅓, French trade doubled, German trade increased tenfold.[6]

Recent trade pacts: (June 16) Israel agreed to sell Poland oranges, lemons, footwear, watches, nylon stockings, razor blades & phosphorites in exchange for machinery, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, sugar, malt & food. (June 19) Iceland agreed to sell Russia 40,000-50,000 tons of fish in 18 months. (June 21) Finland & Red China signed a 12-month pact providing for exchange of $25,540,000 worth of goods in both directions.

1—see p. 215B1 2—p. 75D1 3—p. 82F2-A3 4—pp. 198F3, 66D3 5—p. 2B2 6—p. 82E3 7—pp. 228B3, 215F3, 214F1 8—p. 234D-E1 9—pp. 234A2, 228D3, 215B3 10—pp. 228C3, 215G3 11—p. 190D1 12—p. 21B2 13—p. 21F2

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Anglo-U.S. Decision on Bonn

Pres. Eisenhower & British Prime Min. Churchill agreed during their recent Washington talks that West Germany should get at least limited sovereignty regardless of whether the French Natl. Assembly ratified the EDC pact before adjourning in mid-August. They decided that if the French Assembly did not approve the pact, Britain & the U.S. should ask France to join them in putting the Bonn "peace contract" into effect independent of EDC.

This plan was disclosed by Churchill in Commons debate July 14 and by State Secy. Dulles in July 12 letters (released July 14) to the chairmen of the Congressional foreign relations committees. Churchill told Commons that this plan would require temporary deferment of German rearmament. Ex-Labor Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee predicted that once West Germany attained some sovereignty she "will rearm on her own."[7]

(Attlee also attacked Churchill's opposition to an immediate UN seat for Red China. He said Formosa should be put in UN custody. Churchill said this might be done later.)[8]

Knowland Seeks EDC Rider

The U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. rejected by 8-5 July 12 a proposed amendment to the foreign aid authorization bill to cut off aid to France & Italy unless they ratified the EDC treaty by Dec. 31. Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), its sponsor, said July 13 he would continue to fight for its adoption.[9]

UN Unit Rejects H-Test Ban

The Petitions Com. of the UN Trusteeship Council July 12 rejected Russian & Indian proposals to ban U.S. nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands. Final decision, however, was up to the full council.

The Soviet resolution called the tests a violation of trusteeship agreements. It was defeated by a 3-1 vote (India & Syria abstaining, USSR in favor). The Indian proposal that tests be suspended pending World Court decision lost by 3-2 (Russian abstaining, India & Syria in favor).

The U. S. position was: no agreements were violated, all safeguards were taken, no lives were lost and the U.S. would continue as long as Russia also tested A-weapons.

A petition from 100 Marshall Islanders had urged a halt in the tests or better safeguards.[10]

U.S. Buttresses Thailand

The U.S. Defense Dept. announced July 13 "a new & additional military assistance program" to help build up Thailand against further Communist aggression in Southeast Asia. The program provided for speed-up & extension of military training and $3 million for construction of a 297-mile military highway from Saraburi to Ban Phay. Gen. Srisdi Dhanarajata, Thai Army commander-in-chief & Deputy Defense Minister, arrived in Washington July 1 at the head of a 12-man military mission to negotiate the agreement.[11]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONGRESS

Legislation

Health. The House July 13 rejected the President's $25 million health reinsurance plan by voting, 238-134 (162 D., 75 R. & one ind. vs. 120 R. & 14 D.), to return it to the Commerce Com. The measure (HR8356 & S3114) was opposed by the Amer. Medical Assn., by conservative Democrats & Republicans who considered it a start toward "socialized medicine" & by New Deal-Fair Deal Democrats who thought it did not go far enough. But Pres. Eisenhower had signified his indorsement of the program by introducing Health-Eductn.-Welfare Secy. Ovetta Culp Hobby when she made a telecast from the White House July 9 in support of it.

Pres. Eisenhower, obviously angered, declared at his press conference July 14 that those who voted against the bill "just don't understand what are the facts of American life." It was the first time since taking office that he assailed members of Congress. "I don't consider that anyone lost yesterday except the American people," he said. He pledged to fight for health reinsurance as long as he remained President. Later he sent Congress a request for a $33,556,000 supplemental appropriation for the Health, Edctn. & Welfare Dept.—including $25 million for the rejected measure.[12]

(The President July 12 signed into law a bill authorizing $60 million a year, to be matched by state funds, for construction of hospitals for chronic ills, nursing homes, rehabilitation clinics & treatment centers. It was the first section of Pres. Eisenhower's 4-point health program to be enacted so far.)[13]

Agriculture. The Senate Agriculture Com. July 9 rejected Pres. Eisenhower's plan for flexible farm price supports by voting, 13-2, to send to the floor a bill extending for another year rigid price supports at 90% of parity. Only Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) & John J. Williams (R., Del.) voted to withhold the bill. The rigid-supports provision was approved by an 8-7 vote.

The committee July 7 had voted, 8-7, to fix dairy price supports at 85% of parity for the year beginning Sept. 1—a further blow to Admin. plans. The President told newsmen July 14 that the committee had made a grave error in voting to raise dairy price supports. He said only middlemen or processors would profit because they had butter, bought at lower prices, which the law would permit them to

Notes on McCarthy

Gov. Walter J. Kohler of Wisconsin said July 11 in Bolton Landing, N.Y. while attending the Governors' Conf.: It was he who persuaded Gen. Eisenhower to delete from an Oct. 1952 campaign speech in Milwaukee a passage praising Gen. George C. Marshall, whom Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy had denounced. Kohler said he told Eisenhower adviser Sherman Adams: "When you call on the Pope, you don't tell him what a fine fellow Martin Luther was."[1] . . . Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. on TV's *Meet the Press* July 11: His Jan. 21 meeting in his office with Sherman Adams, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Army Counselor John G. Adams & other high Admin. aides was not on "strategy" for destroying McCarthy. He was there only to give legal advice on what Army documents could be turned over to McCarthy's Investigating Com.[2] . . . Optional definitions of "McCarthyism" in a new edition of Random House's *American College* Dictionary due in August: (1) "Public accusation of disloyalty, especially of pro-Communist activity, in many instances unsupported by proof or based on slight, doubtful or irrelevant evidence." (2) "Unfairness in investigation technique." (3) "Persistent search for exposure of disloyalty, especially in government offices."[3]

sell to the Govt. at a 10% profit & at a $100 million cost to the Govt.[4]

(The President July 10 signed the Agricultural Trade & Development Act. It authorized overseas disposal in 3 years of $1 billion worth of surplus farm products. Proceeds would be used for foreign programs.)[5]

Anti-Subversion. A bill providing the death penalty for peacetime spying was passed by 323-0 House roll-call vote July 8 and sent to the Senate. The measure also would require foreign spies & saboteurs to register with the Govt. and provide penalties of $10,000 fine & 5 years' imprisonment for failure to do so.

The House passed without dissent July 7 another Admin. Communist-control law—a measure raising the penalties for persons convicted of harboring fugitives from justice.[6]

Other Bills. A measure (HR9709) extending unemployment insurance to 2½ million federal workers & 1½ million employes of small businesses was passed & sent to the Senate July 8 by 309-36 House vote. The bill would provide coverage for employes of firms hiring 4 or more workers for 20 or more weeks a year. A bill to provide bigger federal payments to the states to finance unemployment insurance was passed by 78-3 Senate vote July 13. Both houses rejected Democratic attempts to raise jobless benefits.[7]

1—see Vol. XII, p. 320B 2—see p. 166C1-G2 3—Vol. XIII, 394E2 4—p. 228D-G1 5—271C2 6—121C3 7—Vol. X, 107K 8—p. 86F3 9—106D1 10—Vol. XIII, 280F3 11—p. 175B-E1 12—Vol. XIII, 412A1 13—pp. 218D2, 188C1 14—p. 186B3; Vol. XIII, 309B-D1 15—p. 217F3 16—pp. 68E2, 229C2

The Senate passed and sent to the President July 8 a lease-purchase bill authorizing the Govt. to order construction of public buildings and to pay for them from funds currently going for rent. The bill limited annual payments the first year to $5 million each for general purpose buildings & $3 million for post offices. The bill had a 3-yr. expiration date—requiring renewal if the plan was to be made permanent.

The Senate passed and sent to the House July 8 a bill increasing the Export-Import Bank's loan authority and permitting it to increase outstanding loans to $5 billion from the current $4½ billion maximum.[8]

An amendment (HR7125) to the Food, Drug & Cosmetics Act, approved by the House July 8 and sent to the President, was designed to protect consumers from pesticide spray left on fruits & vegetables. The measure provided for establishment of "poison-residue tolerances" to determine how much spray might safely remain on foods sent to market.

The President July 6 signed a bill (HR9315) extending until Jan. 1, 1956 the reciprocal trade agreement between the U.S. & the Philippines. (The Philippine Congress had approved extension May 17.)[9]

COMMUNISM

Key Lattimore Charge Rejected

Dismissal of the key count in the perjury indictment of Owen Lattimore was upheld by an 8-1 ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington July 8 with Chief Judge Harold M. Stephens dissenting. This was the charge that Lattimore lied when he told the Senate Internal Security Subcom. in 1952 that he never had been "a sympathizer or any other kind of a promoter of communism or Communist interests." The court's decision, written by Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, held the count "void for vagueness." It noted that neither the indictment nor the statute defined the term "sympathizer" nor specified "its content." This count & 3 others had been dismissed from the 7-count indictment by Fed. Dist. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl May 2, 1953.

The decision announced July 8 also upheld by an 8-1 vote (Judge John Danaher dissenting) Youngdahl's dismissal of a count charging that Lattimore lied when he said he did not prearrange with the CP his 1937 visit to Red Chinese hq. in Yenan.

But by 5-4 votes the court reinstated 2 charges that Lattimore lied when he said (a) he did not know that *Pacific Affairs* contributor "Asiaticus" was a Communist and (b) he had not published in *Pacific Affairs* articles by non-Russians whom he knew to be Communists. Judges Henry W. Edgerton, Bennett Champ Clark, Wilbur K. Miller & David L. Bazelon dissented to reinstating these counts.

As a result of these rulings, 5 of the original 7 counts were effective.[10]

(Lattimore & Val R. Lorwin were the only persons indicted after being named in Sen. McCarthy's charges of Communists in Govt. The case against Lorwin was dropped May 24.)[11]

Intl. Court Backs Indemnity

The Intl. Court of Justice ruled 9-3 in The Hague July 13 that the UN Gen. Assembly "has no rights on any ground" to cancel $179,420 in compensation to 11 Americans dismissed from UN jobs. The ruling was advisory and not binding on the Assembly. The awards were made by the UN Administrative Tribunal after the Americans were ousted for refusing to answer questions of U.S. investigative bodies on alleged Communist connections.

Britain's Sir Arnold McNair, World Court pres., presented the majority opinion. He rejected a U.S. argument that the tribunal was subordinate to the assembly which created it. He called the tribunal a judicial body whose decisions were binding & without appeal. Dissenting votes were cast by the U.S.' Green H. Hackworth, Chile's Alejandro Alvarez & Brazil's Levi Fernandes Carneiro.[12]

Other UN Loyalty Cases

The U.S.' 6-man Intl. Orgs.' Employees Loyalty Board, headed by Pierce J. Gerety, opened hearings in Paris July 9. The board planned hearings in various European cities to consider the cases of 39 American employes of international organizations, currently in Europe, who had "derogatory information" lodged against them. It was reported July 12 that Switzerland had refused to let the panel conduct hearings on Swiss soil in the cases of about 14 Americans working for world units in Geneva.[13]

Ex-Texas Co. Vice Pres. James Tanham, testifying for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, told a U.S. House Forgn. Affairs subcommittee July 9 that a special unit of the chamber had investigated and found "basically without substance" specific charges that UNESCO advocated atheism or world government.[14]

Joint Red Probe Proposed

Formation of a Joint Congressional Com. on Internal Security was proposed July 7 by Reps. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.), Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) & Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R., N.J.). Their suggestion was made before a Senate Rules subcommittee studying ways of ending abuses in Congressional investigations.[15]

Sen. Homer E. Ferguson (R., Mich.) conceded July 13 that he had conducted 102 one-man hearings—which he thought a record—but he urged abolition of one-man hearings.[16]

Chrmn. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. asked the subcommittee the same day to arm Congressional committees against abuses by witnesses. He recommended that the "power to bring a witness before the bar of Congress [instead of pressing contempt cases in court] be resurrected from the dim past and used today as an inherent right of the legislature to maintain the dignity of their proceedings."

Clark on Probing 'CIA Reds'

Gen. Mark W. Clark, head of a Hoover Comm. task force on the Central Intelligence Agency, said in Miami July 9 that "the type of study we are going to make should uncover any persons in CIA with subversive tendencies." But this remark was preceded with a declaration that "our primary purpose . . . is not to look for subversives [but] to check the operating procedure . . . and see if [it] can be improved upon."[1]

(Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen July 7 that CIA Dir. Allen W. Dulles consistently invited Executive Branch examination of his agency, that he made a semi-annual report on CIA operations to the Natl. Security Council, that a few members of Congressional Appropriations & Armed Services Coms. were told about the CIA budget and that Budget Dir. Rowland R. Hughes & aides had a complete breakdown of the CIA budget and periodically checked on the CIA's expenditures. The President backed Dulles' integrity & efficiency.)[2]

Hoover Vs. Premature Arrests

FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover disclosed July 10 that his agency opposed premature arrest of individual spies. In a statement summarizing FBI activities in fiscal 1954, Hoover said: "The long-range view in the investigation of foreign intelligence activities . . . is to identify persons engaged in espionage and attempt to control their activities rather than to take them into custody immediately after they have been identified."[3]

(Among FBI accomplishments in fiscal 1954: 10,511 convictions; 14,127 fugitives caught; 14,492 stolen autos recovered; $60,340,749 in fines & Govt. savings & recoveries; 126,000 examinations of evidence by FBI laboratories—for the FBI & local police.)[4]

Ex-Army Men Bar Replies

Ukrainian-born Dr. Julius Schreiber, 45, Washington psychiatrist, told the Senate Internal Security Subcom. July 7 that he had not been a CP member when he headed the programs section of the Army's Information & Education Div. during World War II. But he invoked the First & 5th Amends. in refusing to tell whether he had been a Red before the war. Carl Fenichel, director of a private N.Y. school, also testified that he had not been a Communist while serving as a wartime writer under Schreiber's command. But he refused to say whether he had been a prewar Red. The testimony of the 2 men was given in hearings on alleged Red efforts to indoctrinate Army men during World War II.[5]

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Rev. William Howard Melish, acting minister of Brooklyn's Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in New York July 7 that he never had been a Communist. Louis Budenz had told the SACB under oath that he had known Melish as a Communist in 1944. Melish denied that the Natl. Council of American-Soviet Friendship, of which he was an incorporator & ex-chairman, was dominated or financed by the CP or that it sought to foster communism. He called "hearsay" July 13 a statement that the N.Y. "Daily Worker" was the U.S. CP's official organ. His testimony was at hearings on whether the Council must register as a Red front.[6]

Ex-Rep. Clifford P. Case, N.J. GOP Senatorial candidate, announced formally July 7 that if elected, "I shall vote against continuing Sen. McCarthy as chairman or as a member of the Com. on Govt. Operations or of any other committee with similar functions." He charged that McCarthy's probes were "reckless & unfair."[7]

Film studios acted within their rights when they denied employment to 23 writers & actors who refused to testify before the House Un-American Activities Com. This ruling was made by Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Ellsworth Meyer July 12 as he dismissed the 23's $51¾ million damage suit against the major filmmakers, 2 committee members & a committee investigator.[8] . . . **Harvey M. Matusow** testified before the House committee July 12 that he never had told Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam that he had lied about communism. Committee counsel Frank S. Tavenner Jr. said Oxnam had been reported twice (in the *Washington Star* June 7 & before a Methodist Church meeting in Evanston, Ill.) as saying that Matusow told him he had "a religious experience" and regretted his "lies." Matusow, an ex-Communist, said he had identified 180 persons as Reds or ex-Communists in testimony before Congress & Govt. panels.[9] . . . **Len De Caux,** 54, New Zealand-born ex-CIO publicity director, invoked the First & 5th Amends. July 8 in refusing to tell the House committee whether he ever had been a Communist. Chrmn. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.) & other committee members recommended sending his case to the Justice Dept. for possible revocation of citizenship & deportation to New Zealand.[10]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Governors Offered Road Plan

The 46th U.S. Governors' Conf., meeting in Bolton Landing, N.Y., was told in a message by Pres. Eisenhower July 12 that the nation needed a $50 billion highway building program during the next 10 years to meet defense needs in event of atomic war & provide for a U. S. population of 200 million by 1970. The message (delivered by Vice Pres. Nixon because of the death of Mrs. Milton Eisenhower) offered federal aid to states on planning & financing with "local government . . . the manager of its own area."

A group of governors led by John S. Fine (R., Pa.) had demanded earlier July 12 that the Federal Govt. leave roadbuilding entirely to the states and let them levy all gasoline taxes. But others declared July 13 that the President offered only to give states such help as they wanted. The conference adopted July 14 (its closing day) a resolution saying it was "highly pleased" with the President's offer.[11]

The conference elected pro-Eisenhower Gov. Robert F. Kennon (D., La.) to succeed Dan Thornton (D., Colo.) as its president July 14 and heard Gabriel Hauge, White House Administrative Asst., report that the country was emerging from the post-Korean war "recession or readjustment." Governors of 9-coal producing states (Pa., W. Va., Ky., Va., Okla., Colo., Utah, Kan., Wyo.) formed a Governors' Fuel Conf. July 12 and demanded that Congress restrict oil imports.[12]

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Atomic energy plant workers belonging to the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers Union called off strikes at the Oak Ridge, Tenn. gaseous diffusion plant July 9 and the Paducah, Ky. atomic project July 10. Pres. Eisenhower delayed taking anti-strike action under the Taft-Hartley Law after the strikes began July 7 while Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell & CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther worked out a settlement. The union, which demanded a 15¢ hourly wage increase, was assured of a 6¢raise or the option to try to negotiate a higher one. AFL workers at other Oak Ridge plants had sured of a 6¢ raise or the option to try strike. The CIO union's strikes were said to have been called without national CIO approval.[13]

Adlai E. Stevenson, addressing an Oregon Democratic Party rally in Eugene July 10, said a Democratic Congress must be elected this year to help the Eisenhower Admin. "succeed" against GOP opposition and halt a "menacing disintegration in our Govt." He said Democrats in the present Congress had "given a demonstration of constructive opposition."[14]

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.) became Democratic nominee for re-election July 12 when ex-Gov. Roy J. Turner withdrew from a runoff primary race for lack of campaign funds. Kerr led 9 candidates in the initial primary July 6 but failed to gain a clear majority. Runnerup Turner, wealthy oil & cattle man, was prevented by state law from spending more than $3,000 of his own money on his runoff campaign. Republicans in a Senatorial runoff primary July 27: publisher Raymond Fields, attorney Fred M. Mock.

Puerto Rican Nationalists Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Andres Figueroa Cordero & Irving Flores Rodriguez were given maximum sentences by Fed. Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Washington July 8 for their Mar. 1 shooting attack on the House of Representatives. Mrs. Lebanon was sentenced to serve from 16 yrs. 8 months to 50 years in prison, her male companions from 25 to 75 years each.[15]

1—see p. 229G1 2—191E2 3—pp. 209A2, 208C3, 191B3, 183F1 4—132D2 5—129E2 6—Vol. XIII, 133K; IX, 136D 7—XIII, 301F1 8—XIII, 116P 9—p. 71E3; Vol. XIII, 153J-K 10—XII, 57D 11—p. 28F2 12—151B2 13—Vol. XIII, 350A2 14—227F3 15—211C2

FOREIGN

Tunisian Terrorists Active

A new outbreak of anti-French terrorism in Tunisia reached its height July 10 when machine-gunners raided a festival in Ferryville and killed 8 persons. 4 persons were killed when European counter-terrorists fired on native cafes in El Rathan & Djemmal July 12. Dr. Abderrahman Mami, the Bey of Tunis' physician, was assassinated July 14 in Tunis.

The French had installed a new Tunisian Cabinet July 8 with Georges Dupoizat, a Frenchmen, replacing Mohammed Saleh M'zali as Premier—the latter & his ministers having resigned in protest against Nationalist terrorism. (France announced July 1 it would send 4,000 new draftees to bolster forces in French Morocco. Reinforcements totaling 2,000 paratroops & Moroccans reached Tunisia July 5.)[1]

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Canadian Govt. reported July 5 a rise in the cost-of-living index from 115.5% of the 1949 level in April to 116.1% in June—biggest increase in 30 months.[2] . . . **Ethiopian** Emperor Haile Selassie left New York by plane for home July 12 after an 8-week tour of the U.S. & Canada. (He visited Ottawa June 4-6).[3]

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru presided at the dedication July 8 of Nangal Dam on the Sutlej River 225 mi. north of New Delhi. It & nearby Bhakra Dam (under construction) were to divert water into a system of irrigation canals ranked as the world's longest (667 mi. of main channels, 3,958 mi. of tributaries) in the East Punjab famine area—a $312 million project being built with the aid of 50 American experts. Pakistan complained July 10 that the opening of the Nangal-Bakhra system deprived Pakistan of the minimum requirement of Sutlej River waters for canals serving Pakistani Punjab & Bahawalpur State. (India had announced June 26 it considered itself free to proceed alone with water projects because Pakistan had rejected an Intl. Bank plan for development of the 2 countries' common Indus River basin. Pakistan said further engineering studies were necessary before it could accept or reject the Bank's proposal.)[4]

LATIN AMERICA

Castillo Heads Guatemala

Col. Carlos Castillo Armas' election as President of the ruling junta was announced July 8. Cols. Mauricio Dubois & Jose Luis Cruz then resigned on grounds that a 3-man junta (others: Col. Elfego Monzón, Maj. Enrique Oliva) could rule more efficiently. The new regime was recognized by the U.S., Mexico & Italy July 13. It previously had been recognized fully by Natl. China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Spain & Venezuela and *de facto* by Britain.

Mexico asked July 9 for safe conduct passes out of Guatemala for ex-Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, his wife & 2 youngest children and several other leaders in the Arbenz regime, including ex-Forgn. Min. Guillermo Toriello, Communist (Guatemalan Workers) Party Secy. Gen. Jose Manuel Fortuny & ex Natl. Agrarian Bank Pres. Alfonso Bauer Paz. They & Col. Carlos Díaz, head of a short-lived junta that replaced Arbenz' Govt., were among 500 Guatemalans who were said to have taken asylum in the Mexican Embassy. El Salvador sought safe-conduct exit passes for 42 refugees in its Embassy, Argentina for 150, Costa Rica & Ecuador for 40 each.

The junta announced July 10 that it would seize cotton plantations belonging to Arbenz & other ousted officials. Arrests of 4,000 persons suspected of Communist activity were announced July 14, the junta promising that those cleared after investigation would be freed immediately. Col. Miguel Mendoza, a leader in Castillo's revolutionary army, became the new director of police July 14.

Castillo Armas said July 9 he would welcome talks with the U.S. on a military aid arrangement. He dismissed Amb.-to-U.S. Alfredo Chocano & Amb.-to-UN Eduardo Castillo Arriola in a purge of the diplomatic corps. He promised Guatemalans July 12 a program of social & economic advancement, including outright sale of farmland to peasants which they were said to favor over rental & crop-sharing plans in force during the Arbenz regime.[7]

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Red Arms Proved 'Duds'

Guatemalan Army officers were quoted in a N.Y. *Times* dispatch from Mexico City July 8 as saying that some weapons the Arbenz regime imported from East Europe for $5-10 million proved to be duds, worn out or the wrong types for use against the Castillo Armas rebels. The Iron Curtain shipment was said to have consisted mostly of German weapons captured by the Russians in World War II. Included were heavy German cannon unmaneuverable over Guatemalan jungle trails, and many anti-tank mines which proved useless because the rebels had no tanks.[6]

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Brazil. Brazilian Coffee Institute reported July 6 a carryover of 3,100,000 bags of coffee, an unexpectedly large amount, at the end of the 1953-54 season.[8] . . . Brazil completed payment July 1 of its $361 million World War II lend-lease debt to the U.S., remitting a final installment of $5 million. . . . The Supreme Court July 5 upheld Pres. Getulio Vargas' decree under a new law that legal minimum wages in Brazil be doubled (to about $45 a mo. in Rio de Janeiro, correspondingly less in other parts of the country).[9] . . . 44 persons accused of pro-Communist subversive activity in the armed forces were acquitted by a special military court in Rio de Janeiro July 8. Documentation of a Communist action program for Brazil was reported seized July 6 when Armilio de Vasconcelos, Communist ex-member of the Rio City Council in hiding for 3 years, was arrested. 4 career diplomats suspended by Pres. Vargas in Mar. 1953 for alleged Communist sympathies won a reversal of the order in the Supreme Court July 10.[10]

Mrs. Janet Jagan was sentenced July 1 in Georgetown, British Guiana to an $85 fine or 3-mo. jail term for unlawful possession of a secret police riot manual.[11] . . . **Paraguayan** army commander-in-chief Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, 41, was elected Paraguayan President in a one-party (Colorado) election July 11 to serve from Aug. 15 until Feb. 1958.[12]

ECONOMICS

U. S. gross national product totaled $365 billion in 1953 (Commerce Dept. report July 13) and was at an annual rate of $365 million in Apr.-June this year (report by President's Council of Economic Advisers July 12). 2d-quarter production was $1.2 billion less than in Jan.-March on an annual-rate basis, the smallest quarterly decline since mid-1953.[13] . . . **U.S. personal income** in Jan.-May was at an annual rate of $285 billion, or $600 million above the annual rate in corresponding 1953 (Commerce Dept. report July 13).[14] . . . **Unemployment** in the U.S. will double during the next year at the present rate of economic activity, the Natl. Planning Assn. predicted July 3. It estimated that a $25 billion gap between national production & the level required for full employment would develop during the next 12 months. It recommended that the Govt. reexamine defense needs to see whether defense spending should be increased. If not, the NPA recommended, the Govt. should consider other measures to expand economic activity to "full employment" level.[15]

Consumer price index compiled by the Natl. Industrial Conference Board (via surveys in 39 cities) rose during May to an all-time high of 185.5% of the 1939 level, the NICB reported July 12. A 1.7% rise in food led to 0.5% increase in the index from April to May. The index placed the dollar's buying power in May at 53.9¢ as compared with the Jan. 1939 100¢ dollar.[16]

New York Harbor handled 32,575,089 tons of foreign trade cargo in 1953 (exports 6,559,643 tons, imports 26,015,446 tons), the Port of N. Y. Authority reported July 13. The total declined slightly from 1952's 32,935,342 tons but represented 19.7% of the 165,056,473 tons of oceanborne cargo handled in all U. S. ports. New York's share of the 173,811,064-ton national total in 1952 was 18.9%.[17]

1—see pp. 77E3, 175F3 2—p. 230A 3—175B3 4—Vol. XIII, 250B3 5—p. 225F1 6—162B3 7—225D1 8—70G1 9—70A1 10—XIII, 46D 11—p. 114B2 12—160C3 13—101D1 14—130G2 15—230A2 16—230A3 17—XIII, 351C2

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended July 10

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,928	*$21,927	*$22,438
Currency circulation	*$30,154	*$29,904	*$30,279
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$21,882	*$21,896	*$22,585
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,746,473,673	$11,194,328,316	$8,238,430,129
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,255,946	10,266,781	4,571,204
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**....	162.74	161.53	147.82
Bond sales (par value)	$16,180,000	$21,258,800	$12,279,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	100.70	100.72	95.76
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	100,713	128,396	156,280
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,441,400	6,509,900	6,451,100
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,250,000	7,950,000	9,875,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]8,825	*8,981	*7,914.875
Carloadings (cars)	[b]610,597	713,160	670,273
	May	Apr.	May 1953
Steel output (tons)	7,361,000	7,467,000	9,419,000
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.50⅝	$2.44⅜	$2.35¾
Corn (bu.)	$1.91¼	$1.90½	$1.87⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.352	$.352	$.3425
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$26.75	$26.92	$43.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$7.22	$7.30	$6.62
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.0	109.9	109.8
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]93	97	79
Failures (July 1)‡	192	215	169

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, June 30 [b]July 3 [c]June 26 [d]July 6

Liberia registered more tons of merchant shipping—498,760—in Jan.-June than any other nation, the *N. Y. Herald Tribune* reported July 4. This raised its total to 2,430,012 tons. Most of the ships were American-owned vessels, built recently & registered with Liberia to escape effects of U.S. legislation, high taxes & labor costs. (Most ships registered with Liberia were available to aid American defense in event of a war emergency.)[1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Atomic Energy. Dr. Marcel Schein of the U. of Chicago told an American Physical Society meeting in Seattle July 8 that an atomic particle from outer space capable of annihilating ordinary matter and moving at the speed & energy of 10 million billion volts had been captured at the top of the earth's atmosphere (in a pack of special photographic plates carried in a high-altitude balloon over Texas last winter). The particle was said to dwarf in energy the fissionable uranium atom (about 200 million volts) and convert matter into energy & the energy back into another form of matter. Schein said it was presumed that the particle was antiproton (opposed to the particle comprising the core of the hydrogen atom). Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer said in Princeton, N.J. July 8 that the particle was the cosmic ray "puzzler" he had referred to June 30 in announcing that he would devote his attention to a new physics problem.[2]

The AEC announced plans July 12 to build, in cooperation with No. Amer. Aviation, the U.S.' first sodium-graphite nuclear reactor in the Santa Susana Mtns. north of Los Angeles at a cost of $10 million to experiment in low-cost production of electric power power via atomic energy. The reactor was to be in operation in 1957.[3]

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Analog computer, an electronic calculating machine described as capable of solving complicated mathematical problems requiring "logical thinking," was put into operation by Electronic Asciates, Inc. in Princeton, N. J. July 13 on a commercial rental basis — first such service offered U.S. industry & the Govt.

Edward R. Murrow, CBS commentator, was declared winner July 11 of the 1954 Freedom Award by Freedom House in New York. He was cited for "contributions in his radio & TV activities . . . addressed to the basic problems of freedom."[4] . . . **Paul C. Smith,** Crowell-Collier Publishing Co. president, took over also as ed.-in-chief of *Collier's, American & Woman's Home Companion* magazines July 8 in an editorial & administrative streamlining. Publishers of the magazines—Edward Anthony, John W. McPherrin & William A. H. Birnie, respectively—were relieved of their posts but remained with the firm.[5]

Expulsion of authors N. Virta, A. Surob, A. Voloshin & T. Galsanov from the Union of Soviet Writers and of Boris Mokrousov from the Union of Soviet Composers was reported by the U.S. Info. Agency July 9. The USIA said writers Ilya Ehrenburg, V. Pomerantsev, V. Panova & M. Zoshchenko also had been subjected recently to Communist criticism.[6]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Brave Pursuit. By Marguerite Allis. 3d in series about migration from New England to Ohio. July 9. (Putnam, 312 pp., $3.50)*

Desperate Scenery. By Elliott Paul. Work on construction gang in Wyoming in 1910. July 9. (Random House, 302 pp., $3.75)†

Me & My Russian Wife. By Eddy Gilmore. AP foreign correspondent's life in Russia.[7] July 1. (Doubleday, 313 pp., $3.75)†

The Nightmare. By C. S. Forester. 10 stories of Nazi atrocities. July 14. (Little, Brown, 242 pp., $3.50)†

Paris Original. By Alexandra Orme. Polish refugee in Parisian fashion world. July 12. (Hougton Miffiin, 340 pp., $350)*

Through Malan's Africa. By Robert St. John. Racial problems in South Africa. July 1. (Doubleday, 318 pp., $3.95)†

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Carnegie Corp. protested July 11 to the Reece Special House Com. to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations against the cessation of public hearings by the committee. Corporation Pres. Charles Dollard said: charges heard by the committee challenging the Americanism of 5 Carnegie Corp.-financed projects§ had been "completely unfounded" and a "shocking combination of innuendo & implication"; the committee's failure to give Carnegie's answer a public hearing was "unfair & unjudicial."

Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R., Tenn.), A
committee chairman, said July 12 that he could "understand the apprehension which Carnegie has toward an investigation when it permitted Alger Hiss, a proven traitor, to become president of the organization." Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D., O.), committee member & critic of Reece, retorted that Hiss "was appointed to the presidency of the Carnegie Endowment on the recommendation of John Foster Dulles . . ."[8] B

Robert A. Taft Memorial Foundtn., created as a non-political agency to "perpetuate the ideas" of the late U.S. Senator, was formed July 13 in Washington with ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover as chairman & Pres. Eisenhower as honorary chairman. The foundation was to use its funds for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes. Articles of incorporation said "no part" of its funds would be used to "influence leg- C
islation."[9]

Evangelical Conf. held in Leipzig, East Germany July 8-11 was attended by 55,000 East German & 10,000 West German delegates & groups from foreign countries, including the U.S., Britain, Indonesia & India. It was the first such Protestant rally permitted in East Germany since the war. Speakers discussing political affairs stressed their desire for German unification. Some East German speakers de- D
manded that the East-zone regime cease jamming Western broadcasts & admit Western newspapers into East Germany. East German Dep. Premier Otto Nuschke said July 10 that East-zone clergymen who spoke against the Govt. would not be punished but would be "questioned" and an attempt made to win them over.[10]

OBITUARIES E

Campbell Bonner, 78, Mich. U. authority on ancient religions & superstitions, retired prof. of Greek; July 12 in Ann Arbor, Mich.

William Asbury Buchanan, 78, Canadian publisher, legislator; July 11 in Lethbridge, Alta.

John Blanks Campbell, 77, N.Y. horse racing handicapper, Jockey Club secy.; July 7 in New York. F

Bennett Champ Clark, 64, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals judge in Washington, U.S. Senator (D., Mo.) 1933-45; July 13 in Gloucester, Mass.[11]

*Fiction †Non-fiction §Gunnar Myrdal's study, "An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem & Modern Democracy"; Natl. Education Assn. report on "Education for Intl. Understanding in American Schools"; Samuel Stouffer's report, "The American Soldier"; Stuart Chase's book, "The Proper Study of Mankind"; Amer. Historical Assn.'s "Report of the Commission on Social Studies."

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 163P 2—p. 217B1 3—p. 224A1 4—p. 167F1 5—p. 108D1 6—p. 230E3 7—Vol. XIII, p. 256C2 8—p. 229D3 9—p. 123C1 10—Vol. XIII, p. 436A1 11—Vol. XI, p. 156J G

Francis Casadesus, 83, composer-conductor; June 27, Suresne, France.

Dr. Samuel Jay Crumbine (Krumbine), 91, public health crusader, exec. dir. Amer. Child Health Assn. 1925-36; July 12 in New York.

Frank Hague Eggers, 53, Jersey City Mayor 1947-49; July 8 in Jersey City. (Ex-Mayor Frank Hague, his uncle, was served at Eggers' funeral July 12 with subpenas in a city suit for $15 million allegedly "extorted" from city workers in 1917-49 and a city investigation of Eggers' regime.)[1]

Mrs. Helen Eakin Eisenhower, 49, wife of Pres. Eisenhower's brother Milton (Penn State Coll. pres.); July 10 in State College, Pa. (Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower attended her funeral in State College July 13.)

Mira Edgerly Korzybska, 82, portrait painter; July 13 in Chicago.

Dr. George William Kosmak, 81, founder *Amer. Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology;* July 10, N. Y.

Dr. Vincas Kreve-Mickevicius, 71, anti-Red Lithuanian Premier 1940, exile since 1944, retired U. of Pa. prof.; July 7 in Media, Pa.

Arthur K. Kuhn, 78, expert on intl. law; July 8 in New York.

George Lewis McCarthy, 66, ex-banker who originated microfilming of records, Recordak bd. chrmn.; July 10 in Greenwich, Conn.

Irving Pichel, 63, actor, film dir.; July 13 in La Canada, Calif.[2]

(Henry) Grantland Rice, 73, sports writer since 1901 whose *Sportlight* column was syndicated since 1930; noted as coiner of nicknames, sports poet, football authority; July 13 in New York of stroke.[3]

Cornelia Sorabji, 86, first woman lawyer in India; July 6, London.

Calogero Vizzini, 77, Sicilian Mafia "king"; July 12 in Palermo.

Herbert L. Whittemore, 77, Natl. Bureau of Standards engineering mechanics chief 1917-46; July 11 in Washington.

SPORTS

Winners

All-Star Baseball. The American League defeated the National, 11-9, in the 21st annual major league All-Star game in Cleveland July 13. Nelson Fox, Chicago 2d-baseman, drove in the AL's 2 winning runs with an 8th-inning single. Home runs: Cleveland first-baseman Al Rosen (2), Detroit 3d-baseman Ray Boone & Cleveland outfielder Larry Doby (a pinch-hitter) for the AL; Cincinnati first-baseman Ted Kluszewski & Cincinnati outfielder Gus Bell (pinchhitting).

Golf. British Open championship in Southport, Eng.: won July 9 by Peter William Thompson, 24, of Australia, for $2,100.[5]

Winning pitcher: Dean Stone of Washington. Loser: Gene Conley of Milwaukee. Attendance: 68,751. Net receipts to players' pension fund: $259,204.01. Series standing: AL 13, NL 8.[4]

Horse Racing. $58,600 Brooklyn Handicap at Aqueduct (N.Y.) July 10: won by Saxon Stable's Invigorator, Eddie Arcaro up, for $40,500. . . . $50,000 Michigan Mile in Detroit July 10; won by B. W. Landy's Spur On, Paul J. Bailey up, for $42,925.

Tennis. Bastad (Sweden) intl. tourney winners: (July 11) *men's singles*—Budge Patty, 32, of Los Angeles & Paris; *women's singles*—Bibi Guldbrandsen of Sweden; *mixed doubles*—Miss Guldbrandsen & Tony Trabert, 24, of Cincinnati; (July 10) *men's doubles*—Rex Hartwig & Ken Rosewall of Australia. . . . Irish open lawn tennis championships July 10 in Dublin; *men's singles*—Hugh Stewart of Pasadena, Calif.; *women's singles*—Maureen Connolly, 19, of San Diego, Calif.[6]

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Major League Baseball Players Assn. was organized July 12 in Cleveland to represent players in policy-making negotiations with clubowners. J. Norman Lewis of New York was retained as Assn. attorney, reportedly at $30,000 a year. The Assn.'s expenses were to be met from organized baseball's central fund (maintained by All-Star game gate receipts & radio-TV proceeds from All-Star games & world series).[7] . . . **Intl. Lawn Tennis Assn.** decided July 6 in Paris to modify the foot-fault rule, a source of dispute between American and Australian Davis Cup teams. The new rule effective Jan. 1: server permitted to swing one foot over the line during his delivery.

Freddie Green, 28, war-time British parachutist, broke the world 3-mi. running record in London July 10 with a timing of 13 min. 32.2 sec. . . . **Larry Jansen**, 33, NY Giant pitcher since 1947, became a Giant coach July 9. . . . **Atlanta** must allow Negroes to use its public golf courses but may do so on a segregated basis, Fed. Judge Boyd Sloan ruled July 7.[8] . . . **Clint Murchison & Sid Richardson**, Dallas oil multimillionaires, disclosed July 12 that they planned to support Boys, Inc., a nonprofit foundation to benefit underprivileged boys, from proceeds of Del Mar (Calif.) Race Track, which they owned, & 5 more tracks they hoped to buy.[9] . . . **Ross Siemms**, 19, of Toronto, won the U. S. junior chess tournament July 9 in Long Beach, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS

Floods in Central Europe

At least 13 persons in West Germany, 9 in Austria & 9 in East Germany were reported to have lost their lives during floods July 8-12 on the Danube, Elbe, Inn, Ilz, Isar, Pleisse & Saale Rivers. Czechoslovakia & Hungary also were affected. Damage in the 4-nation area was estimated to exceed $100 million. The Danube forced evacuation of 24,000 persons July 11 from menaced sections of Linz, Austria. U.S. & Soviet troops aided in rescue work in their occupation zones and in erecting sandbag barriers against the Danube in the Vienna district July 13. Evacuations were reported to have been carried out from Leipzig, Halle, Chemnitz, Gera, Altenberg & Schnaditz in East Germany.[10]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Silas Garrett, Alabama Attorney General, surrendered to arrest in Birmingham July 12 on a charge of altering vote totals there in the June 1 primary runoff in which Lee Porter, whom Garrett supported, defeated the late Albert L. Patterson (anti-vice crusader killed June 18 in Phenix City) for Democratic nomination for Attorney General.[11] . . . **Don Luis Bernardino**, Dominican Republic Chief Consul & Embassy First Secy. in London, was shot fatally July 10 & Capt. Octavio de la Maza Valquez, Embassy air attaché, was seriously wounded. Embassy sources reported that a quarrel between them ended in a gunfight at the Embassy. . . . **Capt. C. H. Turner**, 55 of New Zealand went down with his ship, the Panamanian freighter *San Mardeno*, when it sank July 12 after hitting a reef 200 mi. off Bombay. Other members of the crew were rescued.

1954 Harmon Awards for outstanding achievements in aeronautics, announced July 5 in New York: to USAF Maj. Charles E. Yeager and Jacqueline Cochran. Yeager, first human to crack the "sound barrier" in 1947, was honored for flying at more than 1,600 mph. Dec. 12, 1953, at Edwards AF Base, Muroc, Calif. Miss Cochran's award was for her supersonic flight (first by a woman) May 18, 1953 at the same base.[12] . . . **Andres Westerlund** of Sweden received Intl. Aeronautics Fed. acceptance July 2 of a new world flying speed record: an avg. 977 km. an hour over a 500-km. course in a Swedish Flying Barrel jet fighter. . . . **Mrs. Ruth Deerman** of El Paso, Tex., was declared winner July 7 of the 8th annual women's Powder Puff Derby air race (Long Beach, Calif. to Knoxville, Tenn.). She won $800.

Monroe L. Nute, auto dealer of Kennett Square, Pa., was elected pres. of the Intl. Assn. of Lions Clubs at its convention in New York June 10. . . . Ex-N.Y. Mayor William O'Dwyer, Mexico City attorney, was 65 July 11.[13]

Married. Actress Viveca Lindfors to author-playright George Tabori; marriage July 4 in Malibu Beach, Calif. announced July 8 (her 4th, his 2d). . . . Princess Barbara of Prussia, 34, to Christian Ludwig, Duke of Mecklenburg, 42, a POW in Russia 1945-53; July 11 at Gluecksburg Castle, Germany.

Divorced. Ex-actress Jane Withers, 28, from William P. Moss Jr., 33, Texas oil millionaire; July 12 in Santa Monica, Calif. on grounds that he "drank & gambled excessively."

1—Vol. XIII, p. 372E3 2—XIII, 327F1 3—XIII, 416E1 4—p. 231G3; Vol. XIII, 236C2 5—XIII, 236B2 6—p. 231A-B3 7—p. 124C1 8—p. 175C3 9—p. 203G3 10—pp. 232G3, 105D3 11—p. 212B2 12—Vol. XIII, pp. 424G2, 176H 13—Vol. XIII, 268E3